The People's Korea

APR 9 1980

No. 986 EVERY WEDNESDAY MARCH 26, 1980 (1961年9月創刊第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Inspects Newly-Built Health Club

President Kim Il Sung on March 21 visited the newly-built Changgwangwon Health Club.

The Changgwangwon Health Club built on the bank of the River Potong is one more gift of love of the President to the Korean people.

The health club was built thanks to President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting his all solely to the freedom and happiness of the people and to the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea which takes it as a supreme principle governing its activities to promote the people's welfare. It is a grand monumental creation of the present time which has been built magnificently and splendidly in a peculiar style to harmonize well with the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and other buildings surrounding it and natural environment.

It is a four-storeyed building with a total floor space of over 38,000 square metres.

The health club comprehensively showing the architecture of the present time from designing to construction work and decoration is a perfect building of the highest level in form, content, scale and facilities.

It has been constructed as a comprehensive centre for the cultural life and health promotion of the working people in the capital.

It has large-scale baths with public service establishments including modernly appointed public bathrooms, private bathrooms, family bathrooms, sweating bathrooms, barber's shop, beauty shop and a restaurant, a modern swimming pool where an international swimming race can be held and spacious wading pools with outdoor and indoor wading pools in service all the year round.

Various forms of large fountains were built around the health club to add to the beauty of its appearance.

The constructors of the health club splendidly completed the vast scale project in a short period less than one year by vigorously unfolding the speed campaign under the wise guidance of the party.

The President went round all the facilities of the Changgwangwon Health Club one by one.

After inspecting the interior facilities of the modernly appointed health club, the President expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that bathrooms, wading pools, swimming pool and all other things were built well to serve better the cultural life of the people and promotion of their health.

The President highly praised the constructors for having splendidly built the modern Changgwangwon Health Club in a short period less than one year.

After inspecting the Changgwangwon Health Club, President Kim Il Sung said that the splendid health club should be placed in the service of many citizens of the capital, and gave important teachings which would serve as a guideline in successfully running and managing it and improving the cultural life of the citizens.

Korean People's Cause Gains Stronger Int'l Support

From socialist countries and the Third World countries to capitalist countries, solidarity meetings have been held in support of DPRK proposals for Korea's reunification.

They are not buying the allegations by the south Korean authorities on the "threat from north Korea". The world public knows well that Pyongyang has no intention to invade south Korea and wants negotiated settlement of the Korean problem. Here is a latest round-up:

Solidarity meetings supporting the new proposals of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country were held in Georgetown on Feb. 12 and in New Amsterdam, Guyana, on Feb. 18.

At meetings the attendants fully supported the new proposals put forward by the DPRK for national reunification.

The Tanzanian Minister of Information and Broadcasting issued a talk in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said:

"We hold that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

To this end, U.S. troops, above all, must get out of south Korea and foreign interference be ended."

Deputy Chief Editor of the Egyptian Paper "Al Goumhouriya" noted in his talk that contacts of working-level delegates were under way for arranging a contact between the Premiers of north and south Korea.

He went on:

"The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to have a wide-range dialogue proceeds from a most fair and realistic policy in full accord with the desire of the world people who hope for an early reunification of divided Korea.

This is a token of another sincere effort made by the DPRK for solving the question of reunification, a domestic issue of the Korean nation, by the united efforts of the Koreans."

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, said: "The government and the people of Madagascar fully support the new proposals of the DPRK for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and will actively support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the future, too."

The President of the Tanzanian National Assembly said that the Tanzanian government and people sincerely hope for an early realization of Korea's reunification through a dialogue as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A joint statement made public by political parties and public organizations of Lebanon said: "Considering that the proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are most reasonable, realistic and just nation-saving ones acceptable to anyone, we, together with the world progressive people who value peace and unity, actively support and hail the proposals."

In its statement **the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification** fully supported the DPRK proposals on finding the way out for the nation by promoting the understanding and unity of the nation through a dialogue and achieving the country's reunification through collaboration and unity.

A statement of **the Togo-Korea Friendship Society** indignantly denounced the U.S. and its stooges for creating a war atmosphere in Korea and behaving contrary to the new proposals.

The Mission of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe in Cuba, in its statement, appealed to the world people to strongly denounce all the perfidious and splittist acts of the south Korean authorities befouling the atmosphere of dialogue and heighten vigilance against their acts.

Paavo Rantala, Chairman of the Finnish Peace Committee, in his statement strongly demanded the south Korean authorities sincerely approach collaboration, unity and wide-range dialogue with the north for the reunification of the country, not following as ever the road of the permanent split of the nation and fascism in reliance upon the alien forces.

Rwanda Severs Its Ties with Seoul; Its Gov. Delegation In Pyongyang

A government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda arrived in Pyongyang on March 21 by plane on an official visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation headed by His Excellency Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, consists of Kamali Sylvestre, Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK, Nyalihama Jean Marie Vianney, General Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mines and Quarries, and Barayagwiza Jean Bosco, General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and others.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

The government of Rwanda, on March 15, officially severed its diplomatic ties with south Korea by recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the entire Korean people.

Pyongyang highly appreciated the government's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with south Korea.

DPRK Runner Comes First in Int'l Marathon Race

Ko Chun Son, runner of the DPRK, won the first place in the 6th Essonne International Marathon Race which took place in Massy, France, on March 16.

He covered the distance in 2 hours 10 minutes and 52 seconds, improving his record set last year by 2 minutes and 28 seconds.

He broke the tape 1 minute and 30 seconds ahead of a West German runner-up.

Rodong Sinmun on P.M. Sin's Remarks

The south Korean "prime minister" Sin Hyon Hwak on March 10 and 11 prattled that no one could tell when the north would "invade the south by force of arms" and we have used the north-south dialogue as a "means of political propaganda," and clamoured that Pyongyang's proposal for dialogue is a "camouflaging tactics" and a "trick," giving a distorted picture of the contact of working-level delegates which is in progress to arrange a contact between the Premiers of north and south Korea.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) dated on Mar. 17 said:

The responsible person in south Korean authority wagged his tongue at random against the other side of the dialogue at a time when national reconciliation and unity are urgently needed for the progress of the dialogue. This is an eccentric act and a most outrageous and rash behavior in every respect.

People cannot but be surprised at such indiscreet utterances of the "prime minister" of south Korea, the man who will sit at the conference table in the future Premiers' contact.

As shown by their content, the utterances of the person in south Korean authority are an absurd sophism utterly distorting the fact and reversing black and white and deliberately pursue the sinister aim of slandering Pyongyang's just stand and sincere efforts for dialogue for reunification.

The act of the person in south Korean authority in slandering the DPRK side with untenable assertions is an unjust one laying an obstacle to the dialogue and a premeditated provocation against the DPRK. This is an expression of the dishonest and insincere attitude of the Seoul side toward dialogue and contact.

Rodong Sinmun pointed out that outside the dialogue room the south Korean authorities are maliciously carping on Pyongyang's sincere stand and earnest efforts for dialogue for reunification, clamouring about the so-called "threat of southward invasion" and "camouflaged peace offensive," while dragging on time inside the dialogue room by insisting on unwarranted assertions acceptable to no one.

It went on:

Isn't it real political propaganda to attack us, spreading a rumour about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion in pursuance of a sinister political aim? And isn't it a real camouflaged peace offensive to slander our peaceful proposals for reunification, while continuously stepping up the arms buildup and staging powder-reeking war exercises one after another?

Recently the south Korean "prime minister" also claimed that the *yusin* system was a "necessary one" and he would "not negate" it in the future.

His utterances vindicating the *yusin* system cannot but make people doubt if the present south Korean authorities are not following in the footsteps of the former dictator from an unjust stand on dialogue and reunification.

It would not be bad for dialogue and reunification to abolish the *yusin* system.

The south Korean authorities must have a serious attitude to contact and dialogue between the north and the south and pay deep attention to the demand of the south Korean people for the democratisation of society.

Over 80% of S. Koreans Want Reunified Korea in '80s

A recent poll by a south Korean newspaper shows that more than 80% of the population want Korea to be reunified in the '80s. This disclosure came when martial law is still in effect in south Korea in the post-Pak period and when the "Team Spirit '80" is under way.

The south Koreans, in forums arranged by magazines, stress the need for the early settlement of the reunification question and the importance of the north-south reconciliation.

Here are poll returns as reported by The Chosun Ilbo and their assertions as reported by Sin Dong-A and Wolgan Chungang:

According to a March 5, 1980, Chosun Ilbo survey, which was conducted on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding, over 80% of the polees replied that the country must be reunified.

To be more precise, 57.7% or an overwhelming majority of the polees held that reunification should be achieved without fail and 23.7% thought that it was good to unify the country anyhow.

What is notable is that the survey was conducted under a strict press censorship by the martial law authorities.

Concerted Efforts of Fellow Countrymen

Professor Yang Myong Mun at Interpational University contributed an article to the Feb. 17 issue of a south Korean weekly magazine Chungan Hanguk. In the article he said:

"It is 35 years since the territorial division. The wall dividing north and south Korea is getting steeper and thicker. There is nothing more pitiable and irritating than this reality.

"Our people have long lived with one blood and one soul. The Korean people are homogenious.

"What is the reason why we, the same fellow countrymen who cannot separately, should build a steep wall with barbed wires?

"We should draw near the day when this steep wall will be broken, and when the homeland will be reunified."

And he went on:

"Nobody will bring us a reunified country. Reunification should be achieved by the concerted efforts of the fellow countrymen.

"No other person will destroy the steep wall with barbed wires. The wall must be broken by the Korean people themselves. It must be broken with our burning patriotism and our genuine love for the fatherland."

In the article he appealed that the reunification of the Korean Peninsula should be materialized through the efforts of the patriotic forces of north and south Korea.

Issue of Top Priority

Kang Man Gil, professor of Koryo University, in a forum entitled "Where Do We Stand Now?" arranged by the monthly magazine Sin Dong-A (March, 1980 issue) said that after the liberation, south Korea followed a wrong course, and touching on the cause, he said as follows:

"When we come to really think of the root cause of the wrong direction our country took, we find that the division of the country and the confrontation between the north and the south have led us in a wrong direction.

"I think it necessary to settle the reunification question of north and south Korea first of all in order to promote political democratization and freedom of the press."

He also criticized the successive south Korean regimes, saying that they had dealt with the north-south problem in a way different from the people's aspirations so that the south Korean grass-roots have come to consider it taboo to discuss the north-south reunification question openly.

He stressed that all the problems that may arise in the '80s, including political, economic, social and cultural problems, will find new directions of solution in the course of a smooth settlement of the north-south question.

Referring to the revision of the constitution, he said that a constitution which will not pay due attention to the north-south problem, will be short-lived.

Rim Hui Sop, professor of sociology at Koryo University, said in another forum entitled "We Should Live This Way in a New Age" sponsored by Wolgan Chungang (January, 1980 issue):

"What we have to think about first of all in seeking a desirable society based on national consensus is the reunification issue."

He stressed the need to stop educating children drawing the communists as "red bandits," and said that what is needed is our stance of understanding and of reconciliation.

By People's Power

Reflecting the desire of the south Korean people for national reunification, the National Union for Democracy and National Unification embracing 14 social organizations, on March 1, made public a declaration on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising.

The declaration of the National Union said as follows regarding the unification problem:

"The fifty million countrymen will reaffirm that we are an inseparable nation and will restore the homogeneity of the nation.

"We will never give power to anyone and will always restore democracy, stabilize and continue it. Thus we will achieve an independent peaceful reunification by using the power of the people."

"Since north-south talks are supposed to discuss a wide range of problems outside the bounds of the administrative powers, the authorities must open doors widely for participation of the people in working out policies and carrying them out."

In the declaration, the National Union put forth various demands for democratization of south Korean society together with demands for national unification.

The south Koreans, even under martial law, openly express their willingness to participate in the struggles for the cause of national reunification.

Dissidents Confront Post-Pak Forces

Choi Gov. "Reactionary"—Kim Dae Jung

Former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, who had his civil rights restored last month, lashed out at the post-Pak "government" led by Choi Gyu Ha, calling it "reactionary".

On March 17, Kim told Kyodo News Service that the Choi "government" was trying to revive an authoritarian system and keep staying in power by creating an undemocratic constitution.

He also labeled the Democratic Republican Party led by Kim Jong Pil "remnants" of the slain dictator's *yusin* regime in expressing his determination to confront the ruling party.

This is the first time Kim has called the present government "reactionary" and the ruling party "remnants" of the *yusin* politics.

He also criticized the present regime, saying that it has begun to show its intention to revise the constitution in order to cement its power base.

Power is liable to corruption and absolute power absolutely corrupts, a medieval British historian once said. High-handed power is bound to generate corruption in the present-day world. A prime example can be seen in south Korea. When he engineered a military coup in 1961, Pak Jung Hi cited the termination of corruption as one of the reasons for his action. Yet, as it turned out, Pak was the party to the worst corruption ever known. His initial pledges made at the time of his coup were all scrapped soon. Each time he tried to remain in power, he scrapped all his earlier promises.

Pak had no respect at all for political moral of faith in the first place. An overt campaign was organized to raise funds to perpetuate Pak in power. The first scandals were: the May 1962 across-the-board security prices manipulation and the March 1963 "four major scandals." Vast sums of political funds were collected at the time of the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and the induction of foreign capital.

Since Pak was a main origin of corruption, corruption began to spread within his regime. In the post-Pak period, young members of the ruling Democratic Republic Party have been launching an intra-party rectification campaign. Those in charge of the campaign demand that the bigwigs of the party who are responsible for corruption and irregularities under *yusin* should resign at once on the grounds that their presence in key posts of the party would not win it victory in the next round of elections. On March 19, the young members named two senior members as candidates for immediate expulsion and nine who should volunteer to resign.

"Declaration of War On People"—National Union

The National Union for Democracy and National Unification, on March 18, made public a statement denouncing "premier" Sin Hyon Hwak's controversial statements justifying the *yusin* politics.

On March 11, Sin Hyon Hwak declared at a meeting of chiefs of diplomatic missions abroad: "The government attaches primary importance to 'national security' in its policy, which is followed by the economic issue and thirdly by political development." He raised the issue of "national security" as the ruling quarters' reason for curbing democratic developments in south Korea.

Sin Hyon Hwak, in an interview with correspondents of Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun", stated that the *yusin* system was very necessary for national defense and economic development in south Korea, adding that the south Korean authorities don't have any plans for rapid democratic reforms which are opposed to the *yusin* political system.

The statement of the National Union bitterly denounced these statements of Sin Hyon Hwak, saying that he fooled the south Korean people by praising the notorious *yusin* system and urged Choi Gyu Ha to make public his own views on the *yusin* system.

The statement also stressed that the union regards the Choi regime's act of sheltering Sin Hyon Hwak as a declaration of war on the people, and would fight it out.

Meanwhile, about 800 party members of the major Opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), on March 15, held a "Meeting to Promote Democratization" at the NDP headquarters.

At the meeting, NDP leader Kim Yong Sam touched upon the statements made by Sin Hyon Hwak, and said that they ran counter to the trends of the times.

He said that if the *yusin* politics was necessary for "national security" a future political system to be established in south Korea will be nothing but an extension of the *yusin* system, which has nothing to do with political development people eagerly want.

He warned the south Korean ruling quarters that no individuals like "president" Choi Gyu Ha or "premier" Sin Hyon Hwak, or any group will be able to hold in check the trends of history.

After all, "national security" is the last refuge.

Dong-A Ilbo Reporters Demand Abolition of Press Censorship

Reporters of the paper Dong-A Ilbo on March 19 published a statement demanding the authorities immediately lift the press censorship imposed under the "emergency martial law."

In the statement they noted that the press censorship harmed national unity and obstructed truthful reporting.

The statement said: "Measures such as press censorship should be ended at the earliest date possible in order to build a genuine democratic society."

KOREA FOCUS

Propensity for Malfeasance?

The two who are called upon to retire at once include Kim Jin Han, former chief treasurer of the ruling party. He is charged with malfeasance for his own private profits. On March 19, Kim revealed his readiness to bolt the party.

Another person is identified as Li Ho Rak. His charge is that while KCIA director, he committed various irregularities. He commented on the rectification movement on March 14 when he returned to Seoul from a few months of a stay in the United States. He said: "In the production of rice cake it is impossible to avoid the fall of some of powder from its coating." The young DRP members questioned the meaning of the coating of rice cake and avowed to intensify their campaign against corruption.

Li Hu Rak charged Kim Jong Pil with imputing all the responsibility for the consequences from *yusin* to Pak Jung Hi whom he served as close associate while he was in power. Both Kim and Li were rivals for allegiance to the slain strong man and were prime examples of wrongdoing. The two are like evildoers denouncing each other for the crime.

Probably due to such "tradition," the number of malfeasances by public employees has sharply increased since the death of Pak Jung Hi. Newspapers report such wrongdoings almost every day in virtually regular columns. According to a Procurator's Office, in March alone, 65 public employees were arrested, and 74 underwent grilling without being detained, and of those under detention, 21 were employees at central government organs, of which 9 were accused of accepting bribes of total of W178 million.

Of late, south Korean government officials are restive. The biggest reason is their worry of how to adapt themselves to a democratic society. They are afraid that they will have a hard time under democracy because they had their days under *yusin*. Herein lies a hotbed of corruption and wrongdoing.

The south Korean political arena today is bustling with prepations for the next presidential elections and the election of the National Assembly. A main concern is with raising necessary electioneering funds. At least W200 million to W400 million is considered necessary per candidate to the National Assembly, a figure hard to raise even under the runaway inflationary spiral. While Pak was in power, all sorts of wrongdoings were committed to collect electioneering funds prior to the general elections. That practice persists today. Despite its professed temporary nature, the Choi Gyu Ha caretaker government is seeking for measures from the long-range viewpoint. For example, the planned relocation of the Seoul Municipal Office to the south of the River Han takes several years to start the construction of a new office building, including the period for its approval and designing. Such long-term project is being considered by the caretaker government. Word about this project has been leaked to the outside world by those in charge of the plan, enabling a certain large corporation to amass huge profits in real estate dealings.

The January 12 devaluation of the local currency had been known to certain circles, large companies a few months ahead of its announcement. With advance knowledge of the planned devaluation, those companies earned at least W10 billion in extra profits. Much of such profits were diverted to political circles for their campaign funds.

The Choi Gyu Ha regime, while calling itself "a crisis-management government," alleges that it is its primary duty to achieve a peaceful transfer of power to a next government. His recent remarks, however, suggest that he is considering taking over the reins of the next government. For the past 19 years, the most unexpected and most unlikely happened. Is Choi, possessed of the corruption-prone nature of the Pak junta, going to inherit even the ambition for power?

Agriculture of DPRK in Photos

The DPRK's grain output will reach 10 million tons long before the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, 1978-1984. Last year, its farmers turned out 9 million tons, amounting 90 percent of the grain target of the current plan.

The DPRK has long been self-sufficient in food, and, moreover, it has a great surplus of agricultural products. Food is shipped to over 20 countries every year.

This year, more agricultural production is expected.

This dramatic agricultural achievement is a result of the correct rural policy based on the theses on the socialist rural questions of President Kim Il Sung.

PHOTO

Top: Well-grown kidney bean trees of a cooperative farm in Anju county, South Pyongan Province

Below left: Water sprinklers are in full swing on every farmland.

Below right: Farmers drying red peppers, a necessary condiment for Korean cooking

☆ ☆

Rodong Sinmun
Just Step of Rwandan Government

Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) on Mar. 20 carried an editorial article titled "Just Step of the Rwandan Government" in connection with the fact that the Government of the Republic of Rwanda severed its diplomatic relations with south Korea.

Follows the full text of the adopted version:

Anti-Imperialist, Independent Stand

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda severed its diplomatic relations with south Korea.

On March 15 the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda at a press conference recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the entire Korean people and published the decision of the government of Rwanda to sever diplomatic relations with south Korea.

This is a manifestation of the steadfast anti-imperialist and independent stand of the government and people of Rwanda that value national sovereignty and dignity and strive for independent development against all manner of interference and domination by the imperialists and colonialists.

The determined step of the government of Rwanda is a just one reflecting the trend of the present time when the world people are advancing along the road of independence, opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The bold and revolutionary step taken by the government of Rwanda is a powerful encouragement and support to the just cause of our people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, it is a heavy blow to the domestic and foreign splittists who are laying hurdles in the way of the reunification of Korea and persisting in the policy of division and war.

The Korean people highly appreciate the just act of the Rwandan government and warmly welcome it.

Rwanda is an independent and sovereign state which newly emerged in the central part of Africa in the revolutionary spirit of freedom and liberation. Since the proclamation of the Second Republic in Rwanda her people, closely rallied around President Habyarimana Juvenal and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, are vigorously building a new life and achieving a lot of successes in developing the national economy and national culture.

Pursuing an independent foreign policy on the principle of non-alignment, the Rwandan government is making efforts to realise the complete liberation and unity of Africa and supporting the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the people.

Proceeding from their principled stand of rejecting alien interference and opposing the division of a country and a nation, the government and people of Rwanda oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and actively support our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the international arena.

Proof of Int'l Support For DPRK

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The ranks of supporters to and sympathizers with our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are daily expanding, whereas the U.S. imperialists and their stooges opposing the reunification of our country, are being further isolated and rejected internationally."

The Rwandan government's severance of diplomatic relations with south Korea convincingly proves once again that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now enjoying unqualified support in the international arena as the only legitimate state representing the genuine national interests and will of the entire Korean people.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, our people have achieved great successes in the revolution and construction and turned our country into an independent socialist state by thoroughly embodying the immortal Juche idea.

For its staunch struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and for the building of a new society in close unity with the world people advocating independence under the unified banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the international prestige and authority of our Republic are rising higher and the number of those who support and are sympathetic with our revolution is daily increasing.

Today the south Korean rulers are persisting in the policy of the division, fascism and war against interests and desires of the nation and trying, as stooges of the imperialists, to hold in check the just cause of the peoples for liberation and independence. For these crimes they are cold-shouldered, denounced and isolated by the world people.

The Rwandan government's severance of diplomatic relations with south Korea makes a great contribution to the common cause of the people who oppose imperialism and strive for independence.

The Korean people deem it great joy to have such courageous and dignified people as the Rwandan people in Africa as their comrade-in-arms.

Our people value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Rwandan people and will advance firmly joining hands with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for the independent development of their countries and for the building of a new life.

Our people wish the Rwandan people great successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

No Pollution Detected

Korea has been known to the world since olden times as the Land of Morning Calm, a land of beautiful mountains and crystal-clear rivers. Foreigners who visit the DPRK, are all surprised at the beauty of the country, though industrial construction is underway there at a fast pace.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Right after liberation and when we rehabilitated and constructed our industry immediately following the armistice, we pursued the policy of preventing factories from doing harm to people or contaminating the environment... Our country is now free from environmental pollution because according to this policy we have dispersed factories and selected special areas to erect plants."

According to the idea of the President, the Government of the DPRK formulated policies aimed at preventing air and water pollution which would have been caused by industrial factories. The government always upheld the teaching of the President that everything should serve the people and that production and construction should also increase the welfare of the people.

The government has built factories in different parts of the country, taking care not to gather them in a few parts of the country, and it made all factories be equipped with pollution-prevention facilities.

Even shortly after the liberation, when the country badly needed steel, the President ordered to blow up the one steel shop built by the Japanese, as it discharged wastes harmful to the lives and health of the people. He said that steel, though precious, should not be produced at the cost of workers' lives.

Moreover, in such difficult conditions, factories were constructed in urban areas not to pollute the living environment of the people. The government carried out street and factory construction work in parallel with city and mountain afforestation projects, river and dam construction and projects for the conservation of the natural environment.

As a result, the DPRK is free from industrial pollution even though it was industrialized in only 14 years from 1957 to 1970 and though socialist construction is underway now.

If pollution is an inevitable outcome of modern industry as capitalist rulers argue, it should be found in the DPRK. However the people of the DPRK are free from pollution and live in a good natural environment. This reality proves that environmental pollution is not an inevitable outcome of industrial development.

Many parks, big and small, are constructed in many parts throughout the country and in areas surrounding various factories. Workers work in factories built with sufficient care to provide better conditions to the workers and enable them to rest in beautiful parks, breathing clean air.

The government not only has taken measures to provide good conditions and a good living environment to the people but also paid special attention to protect natural reservations.

There in the DPRK are more than 200 reservations and natural monuments in 80 and more places designated by the state such as Mt. Paektu with many animals, plants, alpine fauna and flora, 100 rare medicinal herbs; Mt. Oga which is thickly wooded, from top to bottom, with big, 500-1,000 year old trees; Mt. Kumgang; Mt. Myohyang; etc.

Marine animals are also well protected. Needless to say, sea water is not polluted. Like sea cucumbers or sea urchins, ear shells are typical marine animals well protected and bred in the coastal waters of the DPRK. Many reservations for aquatic resources have been built in coastal areas of the country.

Tristram's woodpeckers which belong to the rare big woodpecker family like fresh air and quiet places and are very timid, have migrated to forests in the northern half of the Republic from south Korea. It is said that the DPRK is the only habitat of Tristram's woodpecker in the world. The state provides breeding reserves to protect the rare birds in the vast woodland of Rinsan and Pyongsan counties of South Hwanghae Province, covering an area of 20,000 hectares. Thanks to the state's project the number of Tristram's woodpeckers has steadily increased.

While the DPRK is completely free from any kind of pollution, pollution is spreading from towns and factory areas to rural and fishing villages and even mountainous areas in south Korea. People greatly suffer from polluted water, air and soil, and noise nuisance.

Big and small parks are found in many parts of the country to provide clean air, quiet places and beautiful scenery. Photo: Workers of the Kumya Youth Mine, South Hamgyong Prov., enjoying their lunch time at a park near their mine

South Korea is now called the "kingdom of pollution" in the world.

In Seoul alone, there are about 450 pollution-causing factories, most of them owned by foreigners. The River Han is polluted by heavy metals as mercury, zinc and cadmium. The sea as well as the rivers are becoming dirtier. The sea around the east coast areas such as Ulsan, Ryosu, Mokpo, Kunsan and Inchon have become so dirty that dead fish are seen floating on the waters. Coastal waters off Pusan, Yongil and other areas are also seriously polluted by zinc. Pollution of drinking water by zinc is causing headache and stomachache among the people. Farmers suffer from irrigation problems because of heavily zinc-polluted water.

Not only in south Korea but in many other developed capitalist countries, people are suffering from pollution. But no government of a country has taken correct anti-pollution measures such as the DPRK has taken. This is a characteristic trait of the capitalists who do not consider the people the most precious in the world.

A rare bird, a flock of Tristram's woodpeckers has migrated to forests in the DPRK. The DPRK is its only habitat in the world.

Joint Diplomatic Presence in World

It is imperative for both Pyongyang and Seoul to frustrate the "two-Korea" policy and achieve joint diplomatic presence in the world community of nations. The "two-Korea" policy can be described as a trick to divert world public attention now being directed to the question of American military presence in south Korea. Pyongyang believes that such unified world presence of Korea is quite feasible.

REASONS

A joint world presence of Pyongyang and Seoul can rob the Korean and foreign advocates of the "two-Korea" policy of its pretext and promote the national interests of our Korean people and add lustre to the prestige of the Land of Morning Calm.

Joint diplomatic conduct can nullify the 1948 UN resolution which calls the ROK the "sole legitimate government of the Korean Peninsula" and other sellout treaties signed with the U.S., Japan and other countries. A telling blow will be dealt at the "two-Korea policy."

Secondly, the merit of the joint foreign policy behaviour will effectively neutralize the argument for dual relationships with both Pyongyang and Seoul on the ground that it is normal to have diplomatic relations with the two.

The actual presence of both Pyongyang and Seoul as separate members in a host of international non-governmental organizations is being exploited in order to justify the division of Korea in the international community. A powerful rebuttal can be found in a joint diplomatic conduct.

President Kim Il Sung and his government are strongly opposed to any move to achieve "cross recognition" of both Pyongyang and Seoul by great powers and allow them to join the UN as two separate states. Because such moves would lend international recognition of the perpetuation of the division of Korea as "two states."

Since there are Korean and foreign forces bent on such moves, there are strong needs to maintain the time-honored presence of Korea as a single state.

SPECIFIC WAYS AND MEANS

To use the words of President Kim Il Sung, "We consider that the north and the south should not enter the UN separately and that if they want to enter the UN before the country's reunification, they should do so as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up."

He also added: "But apart from the question of admission to the UN, if the Korean question is brought up for discussion at the UN General Assembly, the representative of our Republic should as a matter of course take part in the discussion and have his say as one of the parties concerned."

The foremost assumption of the firm stand of the DPRK government is that Korea is one and its people are a homogeneous race unparalleled in other parts of the world.

Admission to the world organization at least as a confederal republic is essential as separate UN membership would establish Seoul and Pyongyang and as two separate nations and make the intra-Korean affairs diplomatic and international issues. A net result would be the outlawing of any re-unification effort by international law, inviting intervention into Korean matters of foreign powers.

The north-south relations, far from stabilized, would become tense, with mutual distrust being aggravated, to the point of near war situation. Separate UN membership would after all play into the divide-and-rule policy of foreign powers. It is the Korean people that stand lose most from such dual UN representation.

A reason cited by separatists for dual UN representation is the example of East and West Germany admitted to the world body as two states. A problem in that stand is a misunderstanding or distortion of the background and nature which distinguish the Korean question from the German question.

In case of the Korean reunification question, there is obvious agreement among the USSR people, the Chinese people and the Japanese people that the presence of a reunified Korea will serve the peace and security of Asia better than the division of Korea. The strongest argument for having a reunified Korean presence is an overwhelming consensus within the Korean people north, south and abroad on the urgency of ending the division of their homeland.

Given these facts, the division of Korea and dual UN representation for Pyongyang and Seoul in the Germany manner are clearly unrealistic and unworkable under whatsoever circumstances. Such policy would rather prove detrimental and upsetting to the peace and security of the world as a whole.

For this reason, Pyongyang is confident that it is possible to coordinate the foreign policy conduct of Pyongyang and Seoul in the best interests of the Korean nation and bring about a joint world presence. Under those circumstances, Pyongyang and Seoul may agree on getting single UN membership as a confederal republic, pending their complete reintegration, while the two are allowed to maintain their own respective governments. This will be the case as the Korean question has posed itself as a matter of international concern.

As for state relations with other countries, it is the long-standing position of Pyongyang to seek to improve state relations with those countries friendly to it on the basis of non-interference, equality and mutual benefit. Pyongyang perceives it as beneficial to the creation of an international climate favorable for the independent and negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification. It does not contribute to or justify the division of Korea as two.

Concerning Pyongyang's membership in various international non-governmental organizations, it must be remembered that it is no means of rationalizing the two-Korea presence and that it serves to shatter the ungrounded image of Seoul behaving as a sole representative of the Korean people.

There is no technical or legal problem involved in achieving joint diplomatic presence of Pyongyang and Seoul. The Korean people themselves should behave as bosses of their own country. Since the Korean people demand reunification and the world public endorse it, both Pyongyang and Seoul must comply with their demand and should have negotiations on having a joint diplomatic conduct.

Review of Democratic Dissident Bodies

The south Korean people in all walks of life take an active part in more vigorous struggles under "martial law" for the restoration of democracy and for the abolition of the "yusin" system—the democratic campaigns participated in by the political parties, including the No. 1 opposition New Democratic Party, public organizations, democrats, workers, peasants, youth and students, pressmen, intellectuals and religious persons.

Introduced here are leading public organizations engaged in the struggle for democracy and freedom and against the "yusin constitution".

Combined Front Bodies

The "National Alinion for Democracy and National Unificatibn" was founded on March 1, 1979, led by former president Yun Bo Son, onetime "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung, and religionist Ham Sok Hon.

The union took over the "National Conference for Restoration of Democracy" (formed on Nov. 27, 1974) and the "National Union for Democracy" (on Nov. 27, 1978).

The organization declares that it makes all-out efforts to restore democracy and to promote the peaceful reunification of north and south Korea. It has the 14 affiliated organizations and over 350 members.

The "National Union for Democracy and National Unification" issued statements respectively on Nov. 3 and 12, demanding the revocation of the "yusin" constitution and the establishment of a democratic constitution.

This organization was the prime mover in the campaign for a "national rally to frustrate the election of an interim president by the national conference for unification." The rally was held on Nov. 24 last to protest an indirect presidential election scheduled for December 6 last.

The dissident rally got under way at a YWCA building in downtown Seoul at 5:30 p.m. on the same day in the guise of a wedding ceremony. In a statement was issued to demand the formation of a cabinet represented by all democratic forces and supported by the nation.

Follows a gist of the statement:

The political program of "election of another yusin president and constitutional amendments after it" put forward by the Kim Jong Pil and Choe Gyu Ha system is nothing but a trick to abuse the nation's desire for order and stability and gain time for the readjustment and strengthening of the forces of the dictatorship, to prolong the "yusin" dictatorship.

A lenient attitude may be taken towards those who are deeply dependent on their illegal cooperation with the "yusin" dictatorship. But a severe punishment must be met out to such elements of the corrupt "regime" as Kim Jong Pil, Li Ho Rak, Kim Song Jin, Kim Chi Ryol, Ku Ja Chun and Li Chol Sung who played a leading role in maintaining the "yusin" dictatorship and do not repent of their past acts.

An all-nation democratic cabinet in the transitional period should ensure all the elementary rights of the people, freedom of the press, assembly, demonstration and association and the right of the workers and peasants to existence.

The "National Union for Democracy and National Unification" issued a statement on Dec. 24 last—on the presidential inauguration day—in the names of co-chairmen Yun Bo Son, Kim Dae Jung and Ham Sok Hon calling for a peaceful power change on August 15, 1980, and immediate restoration of democracy.

The "Union for Promotion of Democratization of Korea" was formed in Seoul on July 10, 1978. Its characteristic and aim are elucidated in the inaugural statement: The "Union for Promotion of Democratization of Korea" is a nation-wide organization which is supported by all social bodies, political circles and individuals opposing the "yusin" system and aspiring after democracy. The supreme task of the organization is the peaceful reunification of the country which requires the democratization of the society through power transfer to the democratic forces after the abolition of the "yusin" system.

The organization sent on May 29, 1979 to the U.S. Congress a letter protesting against Carter's visit to Seoul. In addition, it issued on Nov. 24 last a statement opposing the election of an interim president by the "national conference for unification".

Follows a gist of the statement:

1. Council immediately the plan for election of an interim president by the "national conference for unification."

2. Dissolve the "national conference for unification", the "yusin cabinet" and the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency"

3. The "yusin" remnants should be ousted from the political organizations circles.

4. Repeal all evil laws including the "yusin constitution" and immediately lift "martial law" and the "emergency decrees".

5. All political offenders, convicted under the slain Pak Jung Hi regime, should be released unconditionally.

About 1,500 students of Seoul National University clashed with riot police in a hit-and-run anti-"government" campus demonstration. (June 12, 1978)

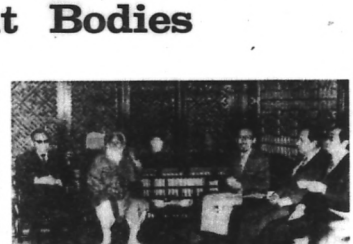


Photo: 65 south Korean dissident leaders including ex-president Yun Bo Son (left) and Quaker Ham Sok Hon (second from left) issued an anti-"government" statement on April 18, 1978, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

6. Guarantee freedom of the press, publication, assembly, association, demonstration, conscience and campus activities.

7. A new democraic constitution should be enacted at the earliest possible date and a democratic federal government established, comprising members of political parties and public organizations, all sections of people and overseas compatriots elected through a truly democratic and free election.

The "Human Rights Council of Korea" was organized on January 23, 1978, thanks to the efforts of its chairman Cho Nam Gi (pastor) and vice-chairmen Kim Sung Hung (pasor) and Mun Ik Hwan (pastor).

The council attaches importance to human rights—an effort to support workers and peasants demanding better working conditions, and youth and students and intellectuals struggling for social justice and campus freedom.

The organization is taking an active part in the efforts to form a democratic front against the "yusin" system, issuing such anti-"government" statements as "Reality of Our Human Rights" (in February, 1978), "Human Rights of 50 Million Korean People" (on June 9, 1978) and "National Declaration" (on Oct. 13, 1978).

Youths, Students

The "Federation of Joint Struggle Committees" was formed on Oct. 17, 1971, amalgamating the "National Union of Students" (formed on June 12, 1971), the "Youth Council for Defence of Democracy" (April 19, 1971) and the "Christian Youth Council for Defence of Democracy".

The organization is conducting underground activities under the strict control of the "yusin" regime.

The "Human Rights Council of Democratic Youth" was inaugurated as a youth organization for "Human Rights of Koreans," on May 12, 1978 under the guidance of its advisors Yun Bo Son and Mun Ik Hwan—the organization consists of released youth and students found guilty of charges under the "emergency decrees" and those granted a stay of execution.

The immediate task of the organization was to win the release of young fighters convicted under the "emergency decrees" and to fight for their human rights.

The organization placed a leading role as a member in preparatory committee when a "national rally to frustrate the election of an interim president by the national conference for unification" was held on Nov. 24 last year.

The "Youth Council for Democracy" on Nov. 13 last issued in the names of five democratic youth organizations a statement titled "For Democratization of the Country" demanding the abolition of the "yusin constitution" and immediate lifting of "martial law".

The organization on Dec. 9 last sent an open letter in the name of its chairman to president Choe Gyu Ha.

Intellectuals, Pressmen

The "Council of Dismissed Professors" was established on March 24, 1978, consisting of 18 democrats led by chairman Song Rae U.

The organization, a member of the "National Union for Democracy and National Unification", was among the organizations which issued the Nov. 13 statement "For Democratization of the Country".

The "Council of Men of Letters for Freedom" is affiliated with the "National Union for Democracy and National Unification."

The "Tong-A Struggle Committee for Defence of Freedom of the Press" was organized on March 17, 1975, by over 30 journalists with the south Korean vernacular daily "Tong-A Ilbo" who were dismissed for ssuing on Oct. 24, 1974, a "Declaration for Freedom of the Press."

The "Chosun Struggle Committee for Defence of Freedom of the Press" was founded on March 6, 1975, by over 30 journalists with the south Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo" who were engaged in the vigorous struggle for freedom of the press, making public a "Declaration for Restoration of Freedom of the Press".

The above-said press committees, affiliated with the "National Union for Democracy and National Unification", on Dec. 30, 1977, issued a "Declaration for Democracy and for the Nation."

The "Tong-A Broadcasting Struggle Committe for Defence of Freedom of the Press" was organized by journalists with the "Tong-A Broadcasting System" on Nov. 22, 1979 after Pak Jung Hi was slain by his closest confidant.

In the "Resolution for Freedom of the Press", it stressed that it would reject any interference or infiltration by outsiders.

The "Committee for Relief of Kim Ji Ha", formed on March 13, is waging a campaign demanding the present Seoul regime release him unconditionally.

Religion

The "Korean National Council of Christians" with six members were a spark plug to kick off an anti-"government" campaign among Christians for the restoration of democracy.

The "Korean National Presbyterian Church" is playing role as a pioneer among the members of the "Korean National Council of Christians".

The "Korean Christian Students Federation" was inaugurated on Nov. 23, 1969, as a result of the merger of the "Korean Students Conference of Christian" and the "Korean Youth Federation of Christian."

The organization issued on Dec. 29 a declaration of Christian students, in which the aims of its activities were set forth to accelerate the democratization of the south Korean society—the revocation of the "yusin constitution" and proclamation of a democratic constitution through a general election. Its members are resolved to devote their lives to the struggle for the restoration of democracy and freedom.

Standing in the vanguard of the vigorous democratic struggles of the south Koreans, the organization lost a large number of fighters when they were arrested in April, 1974, on charges of being involved in "the Case of National Democratic Youth and Students". The organization, destroyed by the crackdown on it in connection with the "Case of National Democratic Youth and Students," resumed its democatic struggle when it made public on Oct. 11, 1974, "Cross Declaration" and a "Declaration for a Confession of Faith."

This shows how actively the south Korean people are striving to promote the democratization of society.

The south Korean public organizations and religious bodies are continuously active in the stubborn struggle for an early lifting of "martial law" and the abolition of all the evil laws such as the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

Spector of Pak Jung Hi Haunting S. Korea

The spector of the slain dictator Pak Jung Hi is haunting south Korea despite the fact that it is about five months since he was shot to death by his intelligence chief.

The death of the authoritarian dictator has brought into the open the urgent aspirations of the people for democracy and national reintegration. On the contrary, Choe Gyu Ha's caretaker government, paying flip service to "national conciliation" and "national harmony", emerged to put on the boots of the fallen Pak Jung Hi and is following his *yusin* policy as if they were perfectly under the thumb of Pak's spector.

By declaring a long-overdue "special amnesty", the Choe regime restored 684 critics including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and described the amnesty as an important step toward erasing Pak's legacy.

The Choe interim regime stands by the decision of those planning to continue the *yusin* system. Martial law is still in force, and there still remain such evil laws as the "anti-communist law," the "national security law" and the "public security law" enforced in order to suppress democracy and freedom. A new constitution was promised, but amendments are giving to be made on the basis of the old repressive one. Numerous political dissidents are still in jail and their friends outside are still being intimidated. A strict press censorship continues.

Martial Law

Though about five months have passed since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, the whole of south Korea excepting Cheju Ju Island is still under martial law.

Martial law is to be proclaimed by the government which has arbitrary power, however, in case of an organized internal or external disturbance affecting the welfare of the state, territory or a district. (*The New Modern Korea Shinmun* published in New York) Article 54 of the "constitution" of south Korea states: "The President shall, in time of war, armed conflict, or a similar national emergency where there is a necessity for the use of armed forces, or when it is needed to maintain public safety and order." This explains the Choe regime is a military-led one of which the military-intelligence apparatus reaches every cornqr of the society. According to the *Chosun Ilbo* of *Newsweek*, army security chief Chon Du Hwan who grabbed power with tanks and guns on December 12 last wields impressive political power in south Korea, and his generals will react to any serious challenge by the people to their authority in the way that Pak did. Not the chief executive or his regime but the military—which are divided between the Japanese-trained officers like Pak Jung Hi and the American trained officers—run the country. The military are bent on preventing or delaying democratic development by using martial law on the pretext of "preserving law and order." Under martial law all people are prohibited from going out after 10 a.m.

Kim Dae Jung, in an interview held just after the restoration of his civil rights was announced, said: "We don't see any reason why martial law should be maintained."

At Least 15,000 Pol. Prisoners

In spite of the announcement of the "special amnesty" a large number of dissidents are now in jail on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law," the "national security law," the "public security law," or other evil laws. Kim Dae Jung on March 1 said that as many as 15,000 had lost their civil rights for political reasons. According to Pae Dong Ho, parmanent advisor to the Seoul headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democray in South Korea and Promotion of Unification (*Hanminchong*), over 20,000 political dissidents have been arrested and about 200 members of the No. 2 Opposition Democratic Unification Party have been detained since the proclamation of martial law. (*The Minjok Sibo*, a paper published by the south Korean dissidents here, Mar. 7, 1980)

The International Commission of Jurists in its report published in November last said that political repression has intensified rather than lessened and the independence of judges has been seriously undermined, and the judiciary is incapable of giving prisoners charged with political offences a fair trial.

Political dissidents under arrest are subjected to severe tortures used by the martial law authorities.

The February issue of the Japanese magazine *Sekai*, in its "Letters from South Korea," said: "The authorities tortured even pastors who had never been put to such barbarous treatment in the past, and some of them fell unconscious...MPs gave prisoners a sound thrashing with a yell—"We will maintain the *yusin* system. We will torture you in a *yusin* spirit.'"

Yusin-Led Constitutional Amendment

A nation-wide discussion of the constitutional revision is under way through a bipartisan ad hoc panel and a presidential advisory committee on the constitutional revision.

The Choe Gyu Ha interim government is trying to apply the *yusin* constitution in the process of the constitutional amendment.

South Korean premier Sin Hyon Hwak, defending the slain Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian rule, declared on Mar. 11 there should be no radical democratization such as would imply an utter repudiation of Pak's ruling structure. The premier, in an interview with the Japanese daily *Sankei Shimbun* said "there cannot be speedy democratization, which would totally negates the *yusin* system." (*The Korea Herald*, Mar. 13, 1980)

Pak's followers argue for a "government-led" or "National Assembly-led" constitutional amendment, prohibiting the population from participating in the process of that undertaking. The move for a constitutional amendment by the *yusin* forces means their desire to maintain their *yusin* policy.

Strict Press Censorship

A strict press censorship is still in force.

Martial law authorities on Nov. 5 last set "standards for press censorship" by bringing all news reporting under strict control and prohibited all political comments and views against the authorities. They also banned distribution of Japanese dailies including English-language papers and business papers.

Through detailed regulations laid down and rigidly enforced by the martial law authorities, mass media are hesitant to call for the removal of the *yusin* constitution the grassroots keenly desire, and to carry any views of opposition parties and dissidents demanding a new democratic system.

The above-mentioned facts are warnings to the people who are firmly convinced that any drastic change will bring in the *yusin* system and radical democratization, or spring will come to Seoul soon. Pak's spector will continue to haunt south Korea.

Nordic Meet Supports Korea's Self-Determination

The Nordic solidarity meeting for Korea's reunification was held on February 16 in Stockholm, Sweden.

As already reported in the February 27 issue of the People's Korea, the meeting was attended by members of parliament, representatives of political parties, public organisations and organisations of solidarity with the Korean people from Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland. It also participated by members of parliament and representatives of political parties, trade unions, youth organisations and organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Sweden.

(See details the Feb. 27 issue of the People's Korea).

A letter to U.S. Congress and an appeal to the world people were adopted at the meeting.

Follow gists of the letter and the appeal:

Letter to U.S. Congress

Korea's division is a factor in aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war and a permanent source of threat to peace in Asia and the world.

To achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is today the unanimous desire of the Korean people, the U.S. people and the peoples of the whole world and has become the focal point of the present world political questions. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent letters on January 11 to leading personages of political parties, organisations and authorities of south Korea to make important proposals to open the door of dialogue and reunification.

In order to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, foreign interference should be brought to an end in the Korean Peninsula and the Korean people should be allowed to solve their problem by themselves on the principle of national self-determination.

Appeal

The United States is massively concentrating armed forces in south Korea and staging large-scale war exercises to aggravate the situation and creating a grave obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Considering that it is a very important problem directly related to the problem of removing the source of war in the Far East and preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the world to achieve the reunification of Korea, we present at the Nordic solidarity meeting for Korea's reunification unanimously held that the following problems should be solved for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification:

An end must be put to the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is a main obstacle to Korea's reunification and a basic factor of threat to peace in this region.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in south Korea.

The United States must dismantle its military bases in south Korea and totally withdraw its troops from there and respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

A wide-range dialogue should be realized between the north and the south for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A wide-range dialogue should be held as the DPRK proposed again, sending letters containing important proposals for creating a good atmosphere for reunification of the country to the authorities, personages of political parties and organisations of south Korea.

The reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

We appeal to the peace-loving people the world over to vigorously rise to see an early solution of the Korean question by powerfully waging the international movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea..

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

Government Housing Project Strikes Snag; Construction Cost Rises 23 Percent

Due to sharp rises in the prices of construction materials, in land prices and in wages of workers, it has become certain that government-financed housing project for homeless people will face a major setback.

According to the authorities concerned on March 21, the original project called for the construction of 13,000 dwelling houses to let at a total cost of 86.4 billion won, but the land price initially expected to be 540,000 won per *pyong* rose by 23 percent to 665,000 won, bringing the necessary cost to a total of 106 billion won.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 22, 1980)

Cancer Most Common Adult Disease

Cancer tops the list of most common adult diseases, including high-blood pressure and hepatitis. Among the cancers, the most widespread is stomach cancer, followed by uterus cancer, lung cancer and breast cancer. Males in the 50s are most frequently attacked by cancer, while females in the early 40s or in the late 30s are the easiest target of cancer.

These findings have been revealed in a survey conducted by Prof. Mun Ok Gwan of the School of Hygienics of Seoul University of 7,304 patients admitted to 64 hospitals nation-wide. The survey focussed on the investigation of adult diseases on the basis of their case histories.

The team led by Prof. Mun defined as adult diseases heart trouble, cancer, hepatitis, cerebral hemorrhage, and diabetes and chronic kidney inflammation. The order of their frequency is as follows: cancer, 37.4 percent; hypertension, 14.5 percent; hepatitis, 13 percent; heart trouble, 11.1 percent; cerebral hemmorrhage, 10.2 percent; diabetes, 9.7 percent; and chronic nephritis, 4.1 percent.

In case of males, the most common cancers are in the following order: stomach cancer, lung cancer, liver cancer, rectal cancer, colon cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, laryngeal cancer and esophageal cancer. The order for female cancer patients is: uterus cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer, cancer of the thyroid gland, rectal cancer, lung cancer, the cancer of the placenta, ovary cancer and colon cancer.

According to the survey, the incidence of lung cancer, liver cancer and stomach cancer grows according to age, while that of lung cancer varies depending on the life environment and smoking habit. Those in 50s comprise 85.5 percent of lung cancer cases and 73.8 percent of stomach cancer patients.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 22, 1980)

Growing Philopon Addicts

The nation's total number of philopon addicts stands at some 2,000 of whom 1,000 are residents in Pusan, the Pusan District Procurator's Office revealed. If that is the case, one of every 300 Pusan citizen is a philopon addict.

It was in 1967 that philopon was first introduced into our country. In 1977, the drug was blackmarked, and for the last four years, the addicts have grown in number to a total of over 2,000. The Pusan Procurator's Office worries that the annual average of some 500 people join the ranks of addicts.

The main reason for that sharp increase is the presence of scores of clandestine plants of philopon in the port city, the second largest city. Pusan is near Japan and is an international where philopon is smuggled out abroad. It is easy to bring philopon from Pusan to Seoul, Taegu and other cities.

For the past 10 years, the Pusan District Procurator's Office raided 42 plants and arrested 660 persons for the illicit manufacture of the narcotic drug.

Philopon is called "white diamond" because it earns superprofits like jewelry. Hydrochloric acid ephedrine (raw material for philopon) costs 200,000 won per kg, which produces 750g of finished philopon. That amount of philopon sells for 5 million won at wholesale, which is sold to addicts in Japan at a retail price of 15 million won. This is the reason why illicit manufacturers and dealers call philopon "white diamond."

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Mar. 22, 1980)

Pig Excretions Leave 90 Households Waterless

It was in May, 1973 that a large-scale pig farm was created in the midslope of Mt. Yasan, Yuun-ri, Bogokmyon, Kyonggi county, Kyonggi Province. Till then, its inhabitants used clean valley water for washing and making *kimchi*. The construction of the hog yard deprived 90 households of Yuun 2 ri of access to that water.

Since then, some of those households have given up farming there. The number of farmers giving up agriculture is growing annually. Foul smells, buzzing flies; and excretions, all coming from the hog yard, have made living there almost uncomfortable. In particular, excretions of hogs are finding their way into valley water and wells.

About 30,000 hogs being raised in the farm with landspace of 30,000 *pyong* produce a tremendous amount of excretions every day. A daily consumption per head of water and feed is 3kg of which 2kg is excreted. A maximum of 60,000 hogs can be raised there, a total of 12 tons of excretions being discharged every day. A daily 100 tonwater is used for the purpose of cleaning the hog farm.

Only two machines are in action to separate liquid excretions from solid excrements. Most of filth discharged from a half of the farm is led to a settling basin near the bank of the River Kyongan 1 km away through earthen pipes without being processed.

The settling basin is nothing but a group of 12 pools 3m deep, on a farmland of 4,000 *pyong*. It is utterly useless.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Mar. 22, 1980)

Young Repeaters Increasing in Number

Young people in 20s or 30s with 10 convictions are now common as young repeaters are growing sharply in number, but no effective step is in sight. Repeated detention in reformatories harden juvenile delinquents as they are virtually being trained in those penitentiaries as out-and-out criminals.

At those reformatories they, instead of learning rehabilitation as decent members of the society, are taking lessons in other kinds of crimes.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, March 22, 1980)

Services, Food Charges to Hike by Average 17 Percent

Restaurants, tearooms, barbershops, beauty parlors, hotels and bakeries will be allowed to increase their service charges and prices by an average of 17 percent beginning March 15. Seoul city officials said on March 11.

Officials said rates to be increased will range from 11.1 to 17.9 percent.

The increased rates will be different depending on the locations and sizes of the businesses, officials said.

Restaurants in downtown districts such as Myong-dong will be allowed to raise the price of "sollangtang," a popular lunch food among workers, from 800 won to 940 won.

Chinese restaurants in these areas can increase the price of "tzajangmyon" noodle from 300 won to 350 won. But most of Chinese restaurants charge 400 won or more for a dish of the noodle.

Haircut prices in downtown barbershops will go up to 4,700 won from 4,000 won.

(*The Korea Herald*, March 12, 1980)

Amusement Fees Up 30 to 100 Percent

Charges for amusement rides in the Chaggongwon Zoo and Children's Grand Park in Seoul have been raised by 30 to 100 percent.

Charges for monorail train and cable car rides in the Chaggongwon have gone up from 180 won to 280 won per adult.

Children's Grand Park has increased the prices for riding of "Chongyongolcha" (Bluds Dragon) trains from 150 won to 300 won per adult and from 90 won to 180 won per child.

(*The Korea Herald*, March 12, 1980)

Korean Colonization of Ancient Japanese Archipelago

(Continued from the previous issue)

It is quite relevant to discuss stories in *Samguk Sagi* (A History of the Three Kingdoms of Ancient Korea): the hostageship in *Way* of Paekche Crown Prince Chonji and Silla Crown Prince Masahum. (*Way* in Korean, *Wo* in Chinese and *Wa* in Japanese means Japan, but its original meaning is dwarf or small or mini.) Those days, *Way* was a kingdom established in northern Kyushu by settlers from Paekche. Paekche and Silla were at war with each other. The *Way* kingdom which held the two princes hostage was allied with Paekche in a dispute with Silla.

Consequently, whatever the meaning of hostageship, Crown Prince Chonji was able to return home to mount the throne of Paekche as he was escorted by several hundred troops of *Way*, while Prince Masahum escaped from that country with the help of Pak (Kim) Je Sang, a nobility from the Silla court, who was later assassinated by *Way* troops. The stories of the two princes fit into with the account contained in the inscription on the Stone Monument of Koguryo King Kwanggaeto (located on the bank of the River Amrok, North Pyongan Province).

Way referred at first to Korean settlers in northern Kyushu and Izumo-Kibi areas, not to the Japanese aborigines. Koreans in the islands of Japan were sensitive to the developments on the Korean Peninsula. It is obvious that a *Way* state set up by Paekche migrants stood by the side of Paekche and that founded by migrants from Silla allied itself with Silla.

For a considerable period of time, major political forces coexisted, entrenched separately in northern Kyushu, Izumo-Kibi areas and the Yamato area, at least until the end of the 5th century or the beginning of the 6th century, when an epoch-making historical event took place—the infiltration of the Yamato region by colonials from Paekche and Karak mainly alone the Inland Sea which ended with the installation of their power there, known as the eastward migration or expedition from northern Kyushu. This move produced numerous legends.

This movement was expressed in earthen tumuli with stone chambers and different entrances and exits from the archaeological viewpoint and took the form of the legend on Jinmu Tenno (emperor). The unification of the Japanese archipelago by the *Way* court was completed when the Paekche-Karak forces entrenched in the Yamato region established their supremacy on other areas. Japanese records attest to the fact that Korean migrants formed an absolute majority of those who played a key role in the political, economic and cultural fields of the ancient Japan. The Yamato court was based on a delicate balance of power, namely, the alliance of powerful local chieftains among whom Koreans enjoyed tremendous power.

3. Non-Existent Japanese Colony Mimana

Japanese historians have long attempted to frame up facts and martial unrelated facts to argue that Japan had a colony Mimana (Imna in Korean) in the southernmost part of Korea in ancient times. Their aim is to give the misleading impression that the Korean people are an inferior race and that the Japanese have a legitimate reason to subjugate the Koreans.

Notwithstanding the allegations by the Japanese, all historical records attest to the fact that no Japanese colony was established in Korea and that migrants from Korean kingdoms created a number of ministates in the Japanese archipelago.

The following three are a rundown of the arguments by the Japanese historians to claim that Japanese ruled a colony in south Korea:

(1) Language of the inscription on the monument of King Kwanggaeto

(2) An account in a Chinese history *Sungshu* (A History of Sung)

(3) Empress Jingo's alleged defeat of Silla as narrated in *Nihon Shoki*

The controversial portion of the epitaph on the King Kwanggaeto's monument reads: "Being our vassal states Paekche and Silla long paid tribute (to us). As *Way* invaded (Korea) in the year of Sinmyo (A.D. 391) (we) crossed the sea and defeated it." The Japanese historians translated that portion into the following: "*Wa* crossed the sea in the year of Sinmyo (A.D. 391) and defeated both Paekche and Silla to make the two its vassal states."

Needless to say, this monument was set up in honor of the brilliant exploits of Koguryo's 19th King Kwanggaeto. Was there any need for Koguryo to refer to a matter of no interest to it, *Way's* making of Paekche and Silla its vassal states? (There is no historical record proving *Way's* suzerainty over Paekche and Silla.) The statement that its vassal states Paekche and Silla long paid tribute to Koguryo was a justification for Koguryo to send troops to their defense. The epitaph contains no subject in that part and do so in many other parts. The reason is quite clear. The assumption of the author was that everybody understood that the subject was Koguryo or King Kwanggaeto.

Then why did Koguryo dispatch troops across the sea to attack Paekche and *Way*? The year of 369 saw a major battle fought between Koguryo and Paekche. For the next two years such battles happened every year. In 390 the king of Paekche raised a punitive army and took control of the fortress of Togun. Then, next year, the year of Sinmyo, Paekche confronted Koguryo even by mobilizing troops from *Way*. It was the year when Kwanggaeto took the throne. In short, *Way* referred to a state of Paekche settlers in northern Kyushu. Because Paekche tried to end its dependence on Koguryo and put into action even soldiers from its ally in Japan, Koguryo sent naval task forces to wipe out Paekche and *Way*.

According to *Sungshu*, Nanchao of China had traffic with five kings of *Way* during the 413-479 period from King Chan to King Mu. The Chinese record writes that the king of *Way* claimed to the Chinese king that he was ruler of six countries, *Way*, Paekche, Silla, Imna, Jinhan and Mohan (Mahan). The Chinese king gave the *Way* king the title of governor-general of six countries in the year of 456. Then, in 478, the *Way* king called himself ruler of seven countries, with Kara added to the original list, but the Chinese king entitled him govenor-general of the six countries, with Paekche excluded.

The question is how we should interpret the presence of three kingdoms of Korea under the rule of the *Way* king.

The answer must be that the five kings of *Way* all ruled in the Yamato region, but the Japanese historians allege that the five were identical with those of *Way* referred to in the epitaph of the Koguryo king's stone monument and argue that *Way* conquered Korea and ruled it as its colony.

It is suffice to recall that the incidents told in *Sungshu* postdated the affair of the Sinmyo year by scores of years. The five kings of *Way*, rulers of Yamato, had not their influence felt at all in other parts of Japan, like northern Kyushu or Izumo-Kibi areas.

Therefore, the countries which the five *Way* kings claimed they ruled or conquered were ministates in the Yamato region hailing from Silla, Paekche, Imna or Kara, Jinhan and Mohan. Why? Jinhan and Mahan were long dead when Paekche and Silla appeared. A hard fact of history however, is that minitstates bearing the names of those extinct countries existed in the Japanese archipelago in the 5th century. In brief, the five kings of *Way* pacified not Silla or Paekche in Korea but miniPaekche and miniSilla and other small states in the islands.

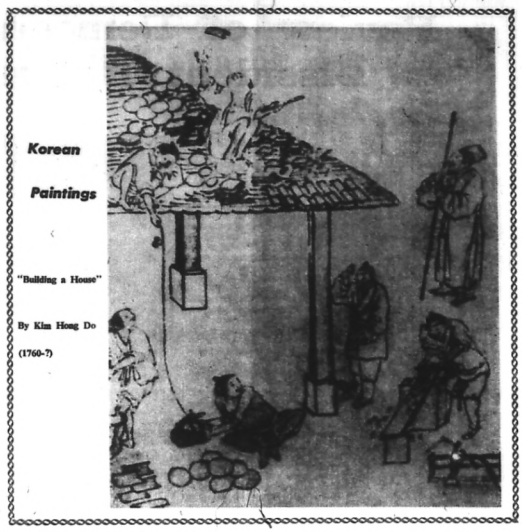
Nihon Shoki's account of Empress Jingo's alleged expedition to Silla is cited as strong evidence of the creation by the Yamato court of a colony in Korea. The year of that expedition is referred to around A.D. 200.

The falsification of the fact can be easily sought in the fact that a huge time gap exists between the date of Empress Jingo's commitment of troops to the attack of Silla and the period of the establishment of the Mimana as claimed by the Japanese scholars—the 4th century. How can it be possible to reconcile the two dates?

As a matter of common sense, in that period, Japan was divided into scores of small states scattered over the islands. The legend is a frameup—a silly trick—as produced on the distortion of A.D. 663 dispatch of *Way* troops to Paekche at the time of the latter's demise.

As seen above, the allegations by the Japanese historians about the presence of Mimana are entirely groundless and shameless, a total departure of history.

The story of Mimana as recorded in *Nihon Shoki* and other ancient books reflects not any relationship with the three kingdoms of Korea but in a distorted manner the relationships between Korean minstates in the Yamato region and those in other parts of the islands, those not in the 4th or 5th century but far in the 6th century. (Concluded)



Short Story:

Happiness (7)

By Sok Yun Ki

(Continued from the previous issue)

When the patient was sent to the ward, it seemed, everything came down on me in full force—the feeling of relief mingled with fatigue. Every joint in me was aching, and I was seeing double. I managed to reach my office and sat down on a chair. Then I completely went out. What a miserable figure I cut! At any rate, some time later—maybe minutes or hours, I don't know—I came to. I noticed dawn was breaking. Against the brightening window I saw her standing with her worried eyes fixed on me. I felt so awkward that I jumped to my fee, and walked home with her in the early hours.

It was a pleasant walk, and our hearts were light, like the time when we had met for the first time under the big tree.

I told her I'd like to examine her husband. In the course of conversation I explained to her—I must confess I tinged it with some exaggeration—about my studies. She was child-like in her happiness. She laughed, then she shook her head.

"You know, doctor! I was very much afraid of you at first. How foolish of me...But why did you stare at me like that at our first meeting when you came here?"

It would have been most painful to answer her. I was in an awful fix again. But, thank heavens, it was not light yet, and I could hide my feelings with a laugh.

"So, you were afraid of me, eh? Maybe I am that kind. Who knows?"

After a moment I resumed.

"When the time comes I'll tell you why I stared at you like that then. I'm sure the day will come and must come."

At my words she gave me a puzzled look that seemed to say, I am more confused than ever.

But I must say this. That early morning walk straightened out the delicate, in a way painful, relation between her and me.

And that was one of the few memorable events that I can count in my life.

It was the next evening that I went to see the man Sung Jae. Of course, I went with Ok Ju.

Theirs was a charming, little cottage at the foot of the mountain. The kitchen was in the middle with a room on both sides—one was for Ok Ju and her mother, and the other for the man.

It seems the girl's family is a small one—her father was killed in the war time. She has a married brother living in Hamhung. As to Sung Jae, I learned, he comes from a village near the demilitarized zone, and now it is on the other side of the line. After his graduation from a mining school, he had worked in a mine in Hwanghae Province before joining the army. So, it had been some years since he heard from his folks.

When I was led into his room by Ok Ju, I found him in his bed. He was listening to the radio—evidently the radio the county Party chairman had sent. Lovely flowers brightened the simply decorated patient's room. And there were many books. It was a room that showed the hand of warm care in everything. It was a most comfortable room.

Not that I had expected otherwise—Sung Jae did not look to good. After all, he had been bed-ridden for several years. But, I could tell he was a man of strong built, once a husky fellow, I should say. Seeing this made me feel still worse to find him in such condition. Yet, he seemed cheerful, almost in high spirits.

But the case itself was a serious one. Thoracic vertebrae Nos. 11 and 12 and the lumbar vertebra No. 3 were fractured. On top of this, a splinter had penetrated at the worst possible spot, the thoracic vertebra No. 12. Repeated operations had been made, but the part being so delicate, surgeons had not dared try to remove the splinter. Perhaps it was pressing or severed the spinal negve, or maybe because of pus—at any rate, he was paralysed completely in the lower limbs. As the county Party chairman had told me, there were several places of discharges on his body.

When I entered his room, he showed little interest. Perhaps he was annoyed at my intruding in the midst of a very interesting program. Or maybe he had had his fill of doctors, and entertained no more illusions about them.

But he reacted quite differently when Ok Ju introduced me to him. He told me he had heard about me through his friends—also disabled soldiers. I had had cases of some wounded veterans, particularly my interest being in the line of articular tuberculosis, known as incurable. But he manifested little concern about his own case—he was very reluctant when I said I wanted to examine him.

His waist was unbandaged. The injuries were far worse than I had anticipated, and my heart sank. To tell you the truth, his case appeared to me as hopeless, yet I could not very well tell him that.

As I said, the patient was indifferent, only Ok Ju was looking at me with anxious eyes. And I was most uneasy. So, what did I do? I hacked a few short dry coughs. I must have looked little different from those quacks of the past who prescribed digestives for everything and for everyone, yet collected a huge fees—the dignified hypocrite.

(To be continued)

Japanese Police Unwarrantedly Walk Student of Choson Univ.

Unjustifiable acts were repeatedly committed against the students of Choson University by the Japanese police authorities.

On Mar. 13, student A of the literature department of the university was unwarrantedly walked to the police station of Kodaira city.

On that day, this student went out of the university by bicycle at around 6:30 p.m. to a phone booth. A police patrol car shadowed the student and compelled him to stop.

Two policemen told the student, saying that "a bicycle should keep to the left." One policeman suddenly asked him: "What is your university?" He began to question him, demanding the presentation of his Alien Registration Certificate, a kind of apartheid pass in South Africa.

The student replied that he didn't carry his certificate with as he just went out for phoning. The telephone box located within a radius of 300m of the university, the district of the living environment of the students.

A classmate B of student A who was on his way to the university witnessed the scene and asked the policemen to wait for him until he would bring the Alien Registration Certificate of student A.

Classmate B returned there to find the policemen and student A disappeared. Student A was forcibly taken to the Kodaira city police station and was examined there from 7:00 p.m. till 8:00 p.m.

The police authorities asked him questions on the university, a matter not relating to his Alien Registration Certificate. The questions included: "What is the name of the president of the university?" "What is your department and what is the name of the department director?" "How many boading students are at the hostel?"

A teacher of the university went to the police station, carrying the certificate of student A and asked the police authorities to release the student.

The teacher, far from allowed to meet the student, was questioned. At length at 8:00 p.m. the student was released.

In addition to the incident, the frequency of patrol by the Kodaira city police authorities increased recently.

On Feb. 23, about 60 rightwingers rushed to the university with 16 advertising vans and vilified the DPRK, Chongryun organization and Choson University.

The representatives of the university on Mar. 14 strongly protested to the Kodaira city police authorities against the unwarranted acts against the students of the university. They urged the police to put an end to the watching of the university and to their discriminatory attitude to the Koreans.

Korean Cultural History:

Formation of Three Kingdoms (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The three-kingdom period in Korean history lasted almost 700 years from the mid-1st century B.C. to the end of the 7th century A.D.

Three kingdoms were Koguryo, Paekche and Silla. Until the early part of the 6th century A.D. there were a number of ministates outside of three kingdoms. Kaya states in the basin of the Raktong River were among such ministates.

Koguryo was the first to prosper among the three kingdoms and was well known its strong state power and its outstanding culture. Koguryo was established in the mid-1st century B.C. as a feudalistic society, with the middle reaches of the Amrok River (present Tsian in the Northeast district of China) as its centre.

Paekche was founded in the mid-1st century A.D. to the south of the Han River (present Kwangju of Kyonggi Province). Paekche, another feudalistic society, was founded through the integration of the Mahan area of former Chinguk.

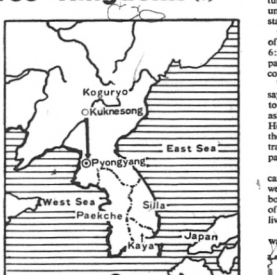
Silla was established as a result of the unification of the Chinhan area of former Chinguk before and after Anno Domini. The present Kyongju of North Kyongsang Province was its main seat.

Six Kayas—Kumgangkaya, Anrakaya, Sokaya, Taekaya, Songsankaya and Koryongkaya—were established at about the same time with Silla as the Pyonghan area of former Chinguk was unified. Kumgangkaya in Kimhae of South Kyongsang Province and Taekaya in Koryon of North Kyongsang Province prospered among six Kayas. Six Kayas were integrated by Silla in the mid-6th century A.D.

In the three-kingdom period several feudalistic states existed on the Korean Peninsula and in the northeast area of China. Though they were not under a single government, the inhabitants there were separated from the same race, had close kinship with each other and equally inherited the culture of ancient Korea.

Since its foundation, Koguryo expanded its territory by putting neighboring ministates under its control. In the 50s A.D. Koguryo rapidly extended its influence by advancing to north of the Chongchon River and the Liaotung (northeast China) area where the Han aggressors occupied temporarily. In the beginning of the 4th century A.D. Koguryo took possession of all the Liaotung area and advanced as far as Rehe area and the Great Wall.

Koguryo was in all its glory in the 5th century A.D. With the development of its production forces, Koguryo grew rich, strong and progressive and bravery and initiative spirit were everywhere.



In this period, Koguryo, while fortifying its northwest frontier, promoted its policy of advance south. Thus, Koguryo temporarily expanded its territory to Ulchin of North Kyongsang Province, Chungju of North Chungchong Province and Ansong of Kyonggi Province.

The first capital of Koguryo was Cholben (present Hwanjen) and in 427 A.D. the capital was moved to Pyongyang as the center of economic activities removed to the shores of the Taedong River.

Southward advancement of Koguryo brought on a big change in the relationships of three kingdoms.

Paekche, exploiting the topographical vantage, built up national strength. Though Paekche broadened its power to all over Singae of North Hwanghae Province in the mid-4th century A.D., it was pressured by powerful Koguryo and gradually compressed into the southern western part of the Korean Peninsula. In 475 A.D. Paekche couldn't but move its capital from Kwangju (Kyonggi Province) to Kongju (South Chungchong Province) and to Puyo (South Chungchong Province) in 538.

Silla was the smallest state among three kingdoms. In the mid-6th century A.D. it unified Kaya states.

In the end of the 6th century A.D. Koguryo was confronted with the powerful Sui aggressors, who unified China then divided into north and south for 400 years.

In 612 A.D. Sui attacked Koguryo with its 3 million aggressive forces. The Koguryo people under the leadership of Gen. Ulji Mundok, the army commander of Koguryo, dealt a crushing blow to the Sui aggressors. Afterwards, Koguryo was repeatedly attacked by Tang who had taken power after the ruin of the Sui dynasty.

On all such occasions, Tang couldn't defeat Koguryo. The Tang aggressive forces who attacked Koguryo in 645 met herioc counterattacks by Koguryo people led by Gen. Yang Man Chun at Anshih Castle. The Koguryo people repulsed at last the Tang invaders.

Culture created in the three kingdoms period held a most brilliant place under the feudalistic system. The culture of the three kingdoms was an excellent cultural heritage, well-reflecting the noble feelings of the Korean nation.

In the three-kingdom period, formative arts such as gold, silver and copper craftsmanship were created: gorgeous fresco and sculptures of Koguryo, elaborate metallurgical technique in pottery. National musical instruments of elegant and serene tones were invented.

If they had not been influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism, or had not damaged by the repeated disputes among rulers, more shining cultural heritages were handed down.

The reason why the culture of three kingdoms reached high levels was that the people in those days were intelligent, creative and progressive.

The culture of three kingdoms influenced and contributed to the development of their neighboring states including Japan.

(To be continued)

22nd Commencement of Choson Univ. Held in Tokyo

The 22nd commencement at Choson University was held on Mar. 16 at its auditorium in Tokyo.

Present at the graduation ceremony were Chairman Hong Duk Su of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the director general and director of educational department of Chongryun CSC.

Also attending the ceremony were all the staff of the university, graduates, undergraduates and their parents.

Introduced at the ceremony were congratulatory messages from the DPRK Educational Committee, universities and colleges of the DPRK.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a congratulatory speech.

Saying that the graduates are national cadres, workers of Chongrun and successors of the patriotic activities, he stressed:

"In order to discharge your duties, you should make consistent efforts to improve your ability."

A report by President Nam Shi U of the university followed the Chairman's address.

Diplomas were awarded to all the graduates. Fourteen graduates were commended by the Educational Committee of the DPRK and 13 by the CSC of Chongryun.

All the graduates will engage in the activities of Chongryun including teaching at Korean schools at all levels in Japan.

Choson University is the only overseas university of the DPRK.

The university was founded in Tokyo in April, 1956 under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung to give education to Korean youths here and produce excellent national cadres.

Choson University has 6 four-year departments (literature, history and geography, political economy, foreign languages, science and engineering), a two-year teachers training course and post-graduate courses.

The university is the highest institution of learning in the democratic national education system of Korean citizens here.

After the founding of the university, Chongryun came to have a well-organized system from kindergartens to a university with 153 regular Korean schools at all levels.

Graduates, undergraduates and parents at the garden in front of the auditorium of the university after the commencement

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 6131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (15 cents)